

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:
—THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE—
Office on Illinois Street, North of Washington.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN, Editors.

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION

Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.

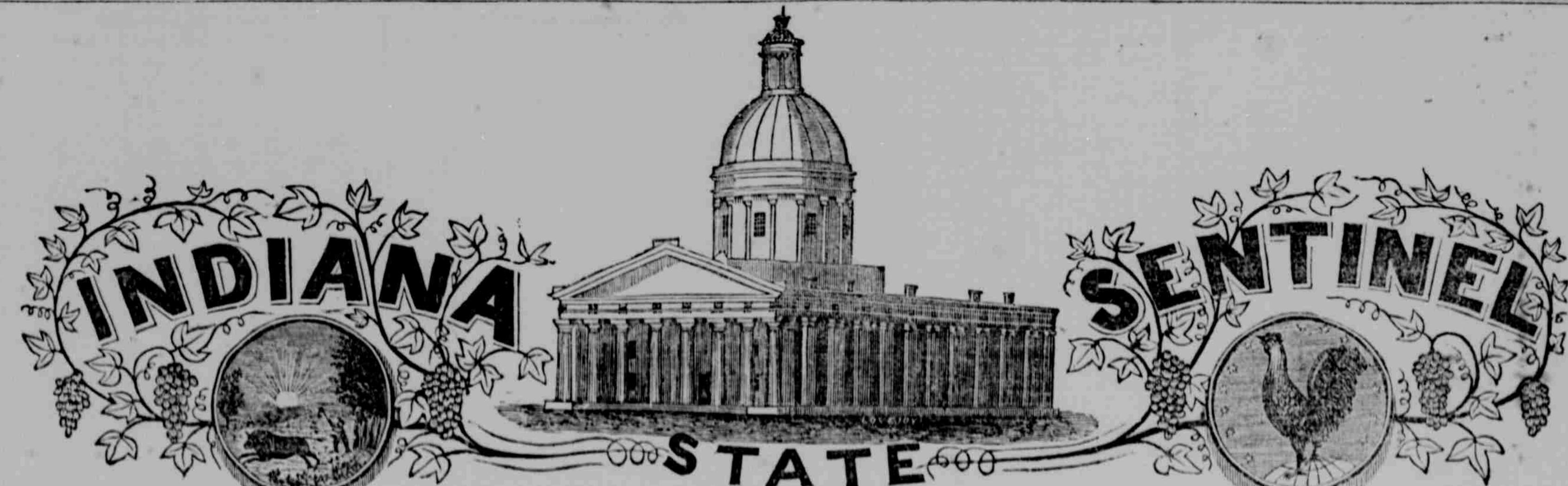
\$1 in advance will pay for six months.

\$2 will pay for three copies one year.

* Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash or no attention will be paid to them.

Postage must be paid.



Indianapolis, June 21, 1845.]

SEMI-WEEKLY.

[Volume I Number 6.

Colonization.

To the Reverend Clergy of all denominations, in the State of Indiana:

Your attention is very respectfully invited to the following "Considerations relative to the 4th of July," recently presented to the public by the American Colonization Society, with the hope that through your efforts, collections may be extensively taken up on a Sabbath or on the approaching anniversary of our Independence, in aid of the noble objects of benevolence contemplated by that Society.

By order of the Directors of the Indiana Colonization Society,

ISAAC BLACKFORD, Pres't.

JAMES M. RAY, Sec'y.

Note.—All collections may be mailed directly to Rev. Wm. McLain, Treasurer, Washington City, and the name of the Clergyman taking up the collection should be given, whom the African Repository will send gratuitously.

[The various papers in this State are requested to publish this Notice.]

Considerations Relative to the 4th of July.

"Union is strength!" Many things which could never be effected by individual agency, are of the most easy accomplishment by combined action. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so does the countenance of man his friend." While we labor at some herculean task, it is a real comfort to know that others are engaged with like motives and efforts with ourselves. In companionship there is not only real comfort, but also substantial assistance. Many a time our hearts tremble and we are ready to fall back in despair, in view of some vast work to be done. But only let us know that ten thousand others are contemplating the same work, that they are individually certified of the fact that the others are uniting with them, and what new life it would instill in our bosoms, and how would it nerve our arm with ten-fold power! The very enthusiasm that stirs in the breast of every true American citizen on the glorious Fourth of July, depends very much upon the fact that all over the land there are multitudes feeling the same sensations of joy and gladness, in view of the splendid political fabric which our fathers reared when they joined heart to heart and shoulder to shoulder, and marched forth through danger and death to victory and independence!

Now we need the benefit of this same sympathetic feeling to carry forward the work of colonization. There are, for example, about *sixty* hundred Clergymen who read our publications, and are, more or less, well-informed as to the merits and achievements of the scheme of colonization; and most of whom would be willing, at some time in the course of the year to take up a collection in aid of its funds. But the months roll by very rapidly. There are many other things claiming his attention, and nothing impresses upon him the indispensable necessity of devoting the very next Sabbath to colonization. Very soon the year is gone, and the work is undone.

Now suppose these fifteen hundred clergymen each prepare and preach a sermon on colonization, and make a collection. Each one might think that his people would give but little. But others would do very much. Suppose the contributions averaged only *ten dollars* to each church (which is undoubtedly much below the truth) and we have the hind-some aggregate of *\$15,000.00*. And yet no body has felt it. The minister is not wearied with his unusual labors. The people have not given money that they could not spare. No other department of benevolence is made the poorer. But we would have raised, *without one dollar's expense*, money enough to complete the purchase of territory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas! or to send some five or six hundred emigrants to Liberia!

In addition to these fifteen hundred clergymen, there are some twelve hundred more, who have, at one time or another, contributed to the cause by taking up collections in their churches. To many of these we sent the *Address* above alluded to. Could they all be aroused to repeat, on the approaching Fourth, their labor of love and work of benevolence, and were their collections to average only *\$10* each, it would yield us *\$12,000*.

And if, in addition to these, the various auxiliary societies—or even a part of them, say *200*—were to make an effort to collect subscriptions already due, and to interest others in the cause, and send in each a contribution to our treasury, averaging *\$20*, it would give the clear gain of *\$4,000*!

We have planted on the shores of Africa a young Republic, after the model of our own. They who are moulding and guiding its tender years, were taught under our own institutions, and now move and act under the impulses which here they received, and in the light we shed upon them! They have to struggle with many obstacles, and they appear in their weakness to us for assistance. Thousands of their race, yet in our land, taste not, and never can taste among us, the blessings of civil and political liberty. This Society proposes to remove them to a land over which freedom's banner shall wave for them, and where the highest gifts of civilization and republicanism shall be within their reach.

Now there would seem to be something in the spirit of this enterprise which should commend it to special consideration on the anniversary of our nation's independence. And while we rejoice in the rich gifts which Heaven has bestowed upon us as a people, it is indeed upon us to open our hand bountifully to those deprived of these blessings.

Let us reflect for a moment how much we are indebted to the colored race. How much have they told for us! How many of our blessings have come to us through their daily labors! How much of our wealth have they poured into our coffers! How many of our children have been nursed by them! How much of our present prosperity is the result of their joyless and untiring industry!

And are we not a great and happy people? Are we not an honorable nation? And do we not intend to "do justice" if not to "love mercy"? Then are we bound to think of the colored race; of those of them who are now among us; of their country from which their ancestors were torn for our gratification!

We cannot shake off this responsibility! They have a claim upon us from which we never can shrink, without violating some of our most solemn and imperative obligations! Where then is the patriot who can properly celebrate the "glorious Fourth," and not think of the less-favored among us, and of the land from which they came, and can resist the appeal made to him by the young Commonwealth of Liberia to contribute something to aid her in her noble struggle for National existence and the redemption of Africa?

Better that we should be found over zealous in a cause of such vast magnitude; better that we embrace in our benevolent contemplations not only our own country and Africa, but the whole world of mankind, and exclaim, with the intention that the streams of our benevolence shall flow as far and as wide:

"Take freedom, take thy robust round,

When dimm'd revive; when lost, return,

"Till not a shrine through earth be found
On which thy glories shall not burn!"

May we not, therefore, fondly hope that the exertions of the Clergy, and of others interested in this cause, will be attended by correspondingly successful results? We are greatly indebted to the Clergy for their past voluntary and unremitted labors, and their prompt and liberal aid. With no class of the American people has African colonization been a subject of more anxious solicitude, and none have rendered it more liberal or cordial support. It forms a theme peculiarly worthy of a Christian's eloquence; it vibrates in harmony with the best and noblest feelings of the human heart; and the mind itself expands and grows while contemplating its claims and its accomplishments! In the language of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, "There is a moral sublimity and beauty in this enterprise that deserve the favorable consideration of every patriot and statesman. It is not only a fountain of light, that will shed its healthful beams along the degraded African tribes, but it will reflect a moral influence upon ourselves, propitious to the best hopes of freedom. It is a living monument of philanthropy that we have elevated to the vision of an admiring world, that will most happily nourish the principles and cherish the spirit of enlightened liberty! Where, in all the earth, can there be found a nobler, grander spectacle, than that of a *Biocultural Society*, planting on the shores of a distant continent, the germs of a future empire of redeemed, liberated captives, and directing its councils and cares to establish a Government upon kindred principles of our own?"

We, therefore, are convinced that no minister who prepares and delivers a discourse on this great subject, will ever regret it, but will find it one of his most pleasant as well as useful sermons. His own mind will be excited, the treasure of his thoughts enriched, and his benevolent emotions enlarged; his people will be acquainted with the principles and proceedings of the Society; and the most satisfactory and substantial aid will be obtained!

We would, therefore, ask every clergyman in the land, if we had the opportunity, this question, "Can you, in any other way, do as much good with as little labor and expense?" and we would be willing to rest our claims on the answer which he would make, after having given the subject a fair and candid consideration!

If we dwell much and long on this subject, it is because we feel most deeply interested in it. It may be considered vital to the execution of our plans for the present year. In no other way can so much good be done as by inducing the Clergy, generally, to deliver discourses and take up contributions on or about the approaching Fourth of July.

A voice comes from Liberia;
It sounds across the sea;
It rises o'er the mountain top,
It swells along the level plain;
It is strong, it is bold, it is wild,
In accents loud and strong;
(There rings the sable savage child—
There sounds the hunter's song.)

It calls for help from those whose sides
Were once in bondage laid;
A few have kindled sacred fires
On altars, and boldly close their ears
To Edom's anxious call?

To Edom's anxious call?
With hearts and hands set free,
Will bear to those brought back
Light, Life, and Liberty!

How Subscriptions may be paid.

The authority heretofore given to postmasters to send money free of postage to publishers of newspapers in payment of subscriptions being withdrawn, the following regulation is substituted:

Money may be left with the postmaster, in an instance of convenience, for the purpose of being paid to distant publishers, if such publishers shall so desire, for any newspaper or pamphlet deliverable from his office. The postmaster may retain one cent, and give his receipt for the balance. He is immediately to report the payment, with the names of the parties, to the postmaster through whom said amount is to be paid to the publisher, and to charge himself upon his "general account with the United States," with the amount received, deducting the cost of mailing the news paper or pamphlet.

"Moneymen.—There may be some question as to this office. It is much less than thirty miles direct from Indianapolis; but by the mail route, via Shelbyville, the distance is over thirty. This is in consequence of sending the mail for that office to Shelbyville, and thence back towards Indianapolis, over a road on which, we believe, the route is not extended.

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